

We claim :

210 1. A method to create a three-dimensional projection on the surface of a hollow cylindrical body near the apex point, with a distinct energy distribution in a core inside such projection.

2. A method to position a balance system coinciding with the primary heat flux system as described in 1./

3. A method to supply energy to such heat flux systems by using coherent light sources.

215 4. A method comprising of :

(a) the initiation step by means of either mechanical methods (microscratches on the surface by applying an abrasive cloth or harder materials), pulsed laser sources or focused ultrasonic energy

(b) application of energy by means of using a coherent light source in a delivery suitable to create a three-dimensional beam projection encompassing the apex point and extending between 10 and 90 degrees to both sides with a distinct high energy core.

(c) removal of energy by a balance system which is projected towards the clockwise end of the high energy core by a stream of gas or a stream of gas combined with a fluid mist.

(d) spinning a cylindrical hollow body relative to such projections in a radial speed to match the heat flux patterns of the projection system.

(e) continuation of the process until a remaining cohesion of the sectioned segments between 80 and 0 percent is achieved.

220 5. An apparatus to spin cylindrical bodies by either using two rollers mounted on a liner motion system or a chuck with a bar feeder system. The displacement of the linear motion system or the pull of the bar feeder yields the desired section length relative to a stationary optical system. A control system governs the timing events of the individual phases of the process.